Our Buden Correspondence.

London, August 25, 1854. The War-Summary f Results-Kossuth and the Bri ish Ministry-Distrust in the English Mind with Regard to the Austrian Occupation of the Principalities-The High Tory Press Inveighing Against Royal Marriage Acts-Revolutionary Projects-Th Crystal Palace at Sydenham Another wbble- are of W. Haag-Dr. Cottman and the London Press-New Materials for the Manufacture of Paper-George San ders' Swiss Letter on the Right of Asylum -Unpopularity of Mr. Cass with the Roman Republicans, &c.

As soon as the A'and Islands had fallen into the hands of France and England overtures were made to Sweden to join the Western Powers. Austria is marching into the Principalities; she no longer adheres to the status que ante. Prussia has forsaken the Vienna conference, and is preparing to defend her Baltic provinces. The cholera delays the departure of the Crimean expedition. The Russian Caucasian army are still victorious over the Turks. The English White Sea fleet has blockaded Archangel. The cholera is raging so fearfully amongst the Freuch troops in the Bast that the Emperor Napoteon has been obliged to issue a proclamation to keep up the spirits of the soldiers. The Russian soldiers were suffocated by their own smoke at Bomarsund. The affair at the Aland Islands was a very smart one. The Russians, French and English fought well; but neither Russian stone walls or guas could resist the English and Freach fleet and the French soldiers; and there is not the least doubt but what the capture of the Aland isles will have an immense effect in urging on the French and English sailors and soldiers to more daring deeds, and that it will hasten the attack on the other Russian strongholds both in the Baltic and Black seas. The fall of Bomarsund has proved that Sevastopol and Cronstadt are not invulnerable.

Kossuth has delivered another oration as telling as any of his former ones. The great Hun. garian refuses to speak merely to gratify the public. If he did not thus refuse he would be invited to speak every day in the year. He only professes to come before the English publie when any new phase of the great war requires freeh elucidation in reference to Hungary. No orator since Demosthenes is so perfect and convincing as he is, and considering that he speaks in a foreign language, he is a miracle. The British Ministry are galled to death by him, and their best writers are in vain set up to answer him. They taunt him with abusing the hospitality of England. His denunciations of the folly and criminality of British statesmen are overwhelming. In his last oration he insisted that Bessarabia ought to be taken from Russia. The chief objection which the Morning Chronicle, the government organ, makes to this, is that it is premature.

The military occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by Austria, which has now undoubtedly commenced, has already created some unpleasant forebodings. She will be as tenacious of holding those provinces, probably, as France will be of bolding Constantinople. There seems to be a want of faith in the public of everything that is done, owing to the secresy of diplomacy and the habitual treachery of European governments. It appears most extraordinary that Austria should be allowed to enter the Principalities as a neutral power, without declaring war against Russia. Supposing Austria should break with the Western powers and make some excuse for becoming friendly with Russia, it would cause as much trouble to drive the Austrians from the Principalities as it has taken to

expel the Russians.
The London Standard newspaper, the red hot church and king, no Popery standard, the "right divine of kings" standard. has become perfectly furious against Prussia and the cousin-hip of kings; and is inveighing bitterly against all royal marriage acts in Europe on account of the sufferings of nationalities through them. Here is the Prussian nation, whose interests are anti-Russian, compelled to go against the voice of civilized Europe on account of the relationship by mar-riage of their drunken king to the Czar. The conduct of that crowned inebriated ass will go conduct of that crowned inebriated ass will go far to make the matrimonial project of one of the queen of England's children with the Prussian royal family most unpopular in England.

As soon as the war becomes serious between Austria, Russia and the Western Powers, a revo-

lution will break out simultaneously in Italy Hungary and Poland. Nine-teuths of the Aus tries army are composed of Poles, Hungarians, Italians, and others. Austria has hitherto taken advantage of the haired of these people and races to put down any revolution in their respective countries. If an insurrection broke out in Italy, Austria sent Hungarians and Poles to crush it, and if in Hongary, Italians and Croats were employed to extinguish it. But latterly resolutionary propagandism has been going on

revolutionary propagandism has been going on in the Austrian army, and the enslaved races of Austria will not light against each other. Whole regiments will be sure to go over to the patriotic side. Even in the slight outbreak which took place a short time since in Parma the soldiers joined the insurrectionists and many of them were shot for so doing.

The income of the Sydenham Crystal Palace is now estimated at £150,000 a year. The Crystal Palace Company are about to issue bonds to raise money. The interest of these bonds, viz. 5 per cent, is to be paid before the original shareholders are paid any interest. The bonds have been offered to the shareholders, but they have declined them, and Crystal Palace shares have decimed them, and Crystal Palace shares are tombling down in consequence. The £5 shares have dropped from £6 to £3 10s. The palace is not by any means finished, and it will take a twelvemonth before it can be. Of course take a twelvemonth before it can be. Of course it never will be completed, because every year it will be improved; but the permanent arrangements which could possibly have existed at the present time, are not finished. The five shilling days do not answer, and the price will have to be reduced, and the aristocracy must be allowed only the half a crown day for their select visits. The best part of the palace is the building itself; a front view of it is magnificent in the extreme. It looks pelatial, and as grand as Versailles, Whatever Ruskin, the pre Raphaelite, might say, its architecture is as beautiful and perfect as it is unique. Its proportions are exquisite. as it is unique. Its proportions are exquisite.

The height of the arch of the great central transept is fearful to look up at from where it springs within the building. It seems too lofty for haman hands to have reared it; but looking at it from a distance in the palace grounds where it is viewed with the whole of the building, and compared with its gigantic proportions the fearfulness of its height vanishes—destroyed as it were, by its harmony with the other colossal parts of the palace. Viewed at a distance, sal parts of the palace. Viewed at a distance, the palace, with its transepts, towers, r.ce.ses, and wings, looks grand in the extreme. On a 5s. day, when the élite of the aristocracy are crowing the recesses at the base of the transepts, wi ha magnificent band playing on the grand terrace beneath them, you may faucy yourself in some ancient Coliseum, where there is rown for a million persons to witness contests between gladiators and wild beasts. Wenty of the combain the palace are failures,

the attempt to represent literally co-mandeur in a dearfed space must fail, the Macvan Explian and Greek he spail metal by which is attempt k vers shabby, and is ineffec-· Usystat Palace are also fallares, deserving of a place in the palace cards. The Czar had better look to it the

In fact, they are more suitable for itinerant shows. The material of which the figures of the buman savages are formed is mean, and the few cart loads of earth and stumps of trees give a poor idea of the jungle and forest. In fact, these groups give one rather a disgusting idea of wild men, ani-mals, and forests. The specim-us of savage tribes should have been carved in wood and then colored. The beasts are, individually well represented certainly by stuffed skins of them. There should have been no attempt to represent the mighty forest and prairie. The illustrations of savage men and brutes should have been surrounded only by the indigenous plants of the countries of which such creatures are natives. The floral and horticultural adoraments of the Crystal Palace are superb; the grounds are too limited but they are laid out with a grandeur suitable to the palace building.

Some time since a gentleman named Haag, an Austrian by birth, but an American by adoption, who took part against the Austrian government in 1848, projected a plan for the exploration of Australia to the English nation, which was highly approved of. The plan was adopted and some surprise was felt that Haag was not appointed to the head of it. The excuse was that it was not seemly for a foreigner to be at the head of an English exploring expedition paid for by English money. Haag went after-wards to the seat of war in the East, as correspondent of a London morning paper.
Almost the first thing the Austrians did after joining Turkey, and when they were about to enter the Principalities, was to induce Omer Pacha to forbid Haag to follow his occupation as newspaper correspondent, by ordering him to quit the Turkish camp. Haag is an American citizen. His taking part against the Austrian government in 1848 was most probably the reason why he was treated so scurvily England in the Australian expedition affair.

The scheme divilged by the New York Herald of Dr. Cottman and the Czar Nicholas, has created no little stir in England. Some very fierce articles have appeared in the Pimes and Daily News on the subject.

Patents are now taking out by various persons for the manufacture of a cheaper paper than that made from rags. There is every reason to believe that materials have been found far surpassing rags in cheapness, which can be manufactured easily into paper. These discoveries will effect a two-fold object. They will cause a cheaper paper to be manufactured and cause a chesper paper to be manufactured, and will cause the price of rags to fall. The Times newspaper is limited now in the number of its circulation from the impossibility of getting paper in sufficient quantities. Large paper kers eagerly buy rags now in retail quanti ties, and convert them immediately into paper, so great is the demand for paper and so limited is the supply of rags. The great difficulty which newspaper proprietors in England feel is the absolute scarcity of paper. There is now no doubt but what the English newspaper stamp is doomed to come off out the only delay is is doomed to come off, and the only delay is hecause the Chancellor of the Exchequer must take off the paper duty along with it, which cannot be done until some substitute is found

Sanders' Swiss letter on the right of asylum has created an immense sensation here. The Times published it first, at length, on Monday. Morning Post, the court journal, followed on Tuesday, giving at the same time, for the amusement of the aristocracy, a whole c'lumn of laughable invective on the phrase "sovereign citizen." which was no doubt abhorrent to its parasitic ears. On Wednesday the liberal parasitic ears. per, the Morning Advertiser, gave a powerful leader upon the right of asylum, and exposing the miserable subservicincy of Switzerland to Austrian dictation in respect to the refugees. The Times then published a leader on Thursday, in which, after displaying its own historical ignorance of Switzerland in regard to the important fact of the re-organization of the republic in 1848, upon the base of the constitu-tion of the United States of America, it goes into a cavilling criticism upon the style and construction of the article, but winds up by admitting the whole argument—the sacredness of the right of asytum. It asserts, at the same what, unhappily, is disgracefully untrue—that the right of asylum is held as sacred in Switzerland as in England. Unnoticed this monstrous iniquity was in successful operation on the continent, but now that public attention has been called to it, there is not a journal in England that would venture to sustain it -indeed

land that would venture to sustain it—indeed,
I believe I may say, in justice to the English
character—would wish to do so.
The weekly press, which at a whole is much
more liberal than the dailies, will speak to-morrow, Saturday. I will send you copies if there is anything worth while.

The excitement in the republican world in re-Spanish Grand Lodge at Madrid holds at prespanish Grand Louge at marin holds at present the destinies of Spain. Its branch at London has taken the letter in hand, and having had it translated into Spanish, has ordered in different forms three editions. One for the mail, to be put in the hands of every voter previous to the election of the Cortes, and five thousand in illuminated letter, on fine paper, for framing, to be accompanied by an eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal from the junta to the republicans of Spain. In Italian there are two editions, one with Soff's bold and stirring adjusted to the strength of the stren dress to his countrymen attached, published on tiesue paper in diamond type for the secret so-cieties, where there is no free press. Our minister Cass, at Rome, is, I learn, ex-

Our minister Cass, at Rome, is, I learn, ex-ctedingly unpopular in that city. His conduct during the republic is not forgotten by the con-quered republicans, and he has not been more fortunate since with those whom he so fatally compromised himself to please. One of the first acts of the Italian republic will be to order him out of the country as an Austrian ally.

Our Paris Correspondence. Paris, Thursday, August 24, 1854.

urious Inculent at the Siege of Bomarsund -The French Elated at its Capture-Feeling Excited by Dr. Cottman's Statements with Regard to Russia-The late Personal Assault on General Pierce-Dudley Mann's Mission to Europe-Affairs of Captain Gibson-The Spanish Revolution-Prospects of Republicanism - Louis Napoleon's Spanish Policy, &c., &c.

The French journals are literally filled with stracts from the English, giving details of the ege of Bomarsund, which, if you have not already received, the same mail that conveys this will doubtless bring you. Beyond the official despatches, nothing of a more interesting des cription has been given from a French source, if I except a letter published in the Monitour de la Flotte, stating that on the fire being reopened on the western tower on the morning of the 14th, to the surprise of the French no answer was returned, nor any movement made to indicate anything like commotion within. The besiegers, on this, ceased firing for a quarter of an hour, when they again commenced; but still with the same result-all was motionless tranquility. On this the chasseurs rushed in and took possession, when to their astonishment the beheld, huddled among the dying and the dead, thirty-five soldiers locked in the bestial slumber of drunkenness, who were found to constitute the only living garrison of the fortress.

As you may imagine, the subject of this siege is all engrossing. The French amour propreno very easy thing to satisfy always-is highly gratified by the manner in which the thing has been effected, and the testimony which the English official despatches bear to the excellent firing and general gallautry of their army and fleet. To them Baraguay d'Hilliers almost seems to have done it allhe came, he saw, he conquered; and already granite walls are spoken of as mere bugbears, only requiring a little Prench skill and valor to make them fall like a house of

days of Cronstadt are numbered-and the imperial eagle is already stooping over St. Petersburg. In the midst of the prevailing tr umph, I am sorry to inform you that the Naw York HERALD-whose articles on European policy always excite great interest, and which is generally looked upon with regard to America as the Times is in respect to England-is in signal disfavor. The prominent type which is given to the sayings, doings, and negotiations of Dr. Cottman, they conceive to n ply a thorough identification of sentiment and distinguishing characteristic—that of giv-ing fair play and free scope to all opinions, and from high and low, rich and poor—there-iore there is a sound of Et tu Brute! The iore there is a sound of Et tu Brute! The English Quakers, they say, were toadies enough; but the worthy Doctor bangs Bannagher. They do not complain of his opinions—those he bas a right to hold or publish as he pleases; but in asserting that France, in common with England, has condescended to trump up accounts of Russian difficulties and diasters, and to take, as it were, a feather out of the wing of the famous Russian Lieutenant, who, with his single arm, half destroyed the allied ficets at Odersa—the Doctor, by universal consent, seems, with more valor than discretion, to have taken all Eurone by the barbe. have taken all Europe by the barbe.

Then, again, they are not altogether content Then, again, they are not altogether content with the comparison which you have drawn betwirt the personal safety of your Executive and that which the chief magistrate of France has enjoyed. In the French point of view—and you must remember I give it solely as French—to administer to the Executive perhaps a poisoned bowl, a few inches of steel, a musket pall. or the murderous contents of some infernal machine, is to dignify, even while it annihilstes. machine, is to dignify, even while it annihil ses. Both the man and his mission are alike promoted. But to pull so exalted a personage's nose—to bespatter him with an auf de pagne—a yellow hard boiled egg—to smash his hat about his ears is really to cast such utter indignity on his body that his life, unassailed though it be, is really deprived of its utility and highest purpose. They think that America will be compelled at no very distant day to surround purpose They think that America will be compelled at no very distant day to surround her chief magistrate and her chief officials, wherever they are, with those facultious insignia, which, in the infirmity of the human mind, are found conducive to respect; and they think that without this, able men of a country which promises to be the greatest and most enduring among the nations, will, in the end, be unwilling to exhibit that honorable ambition for her highes place and more subordinate offices, which it is for the advantage of America they should

Possees.

But all this perhaps, is mere floating gossip and speculation, which only prove the exceeding ignorance of the French on matters referring to a country so differently organized

from their own.

Mr. Dudley Mann is over here, and it is generally understood his object is to press the claim of the government of the United States of on the Dutch government in that bus apt Gibson's, regarding the Dutch East Indies which occurred some two years ago. A little quarrel with Holland—a foe worthy of Mr. Marcy's steel—will be of a character somewhat more dignified, at all events, than a miscrable business such as that of Greytown. I send you an article on the subject from the Eche Universel of the Hague, which you will find interesting.
The accounts from Spain are of the

most unfavorable kind. It seems to be evident that the present government cannot hold on. It is already but a rope of sand. The question is, what shape will next appear out of the political cauldron. The moderados are sinking every day; and this in spite of the patronage and protection of Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, who is known, during O'Donnell's difficulties, to have given him the shelter of his domicil. On the other hand, Mr. Soulé, the American Minister, is unmistakeably Soulé, the American minister, as in his power on the alert, and by every means in his power is lending a band to the leaders of the republished and the republished an can party, which is daily increasing in numbers and influence. The change which has occurred during the last fortnight in public opinion is said to be predigious. The progressists are hourly expanding into republicanism. At Manuel expanding into republicanism. said to be prodigious. The progressists are bourly expanding into republicanism. At Madrid at this mement, is concentrated the red party of all Europe, and the test of their success in Spain will be the impeachment of the Queen-Mother, with whose downfall will be associated that of the Bourbon dynasty. There is a secret, though not avowed, struggle going on b-twixt the Eeglish and American influence, and Mr. Scald is working the same with his nd Mr. Soulé is working the game with his whole soul.

whole soul.

Another question arises—what line Napolecn is prepared to take. He is known to be watching events with the deepest anxiety; but there is no Bonapartist party in Spain, and under such circumstances, judging from his antecedents, it is supposed that his bias is rather with Mr. Soulé than with Lord Howden; that he would rather the republican party succeeded than that the Bourbon dynasty should be continued. The republic once set on foot, may then be left to republic once set on foot, may then be left to itself and its suicidal tendencies, when the French game of 1852 might be again enacted in Madrid, under the same fortunate auspices which rendered it so successful in Paris, and a Bensparte take the lead.

In fact, things generally seem to be coming to that pass so often pointed out in your journal, when the cause of Turkey will be forgotten in the general melée of Europe. Prussia is known to be excited to the highest degree at being chained to the despotic policy of Russia by her Court, and should the republican fire now lighting up in Spain reach her, with her heap of combustible matter, it is impossible to heap of combustible matter, it is impossible to conjecture what may be the consequence. The flames which burst forth in 1848 in Rome were trodden down and extinguished, but their embers are still hot, and but a breath is necessary; and perhaps while France, England and Russia are contending for the mastery of Europe, liberty, under the banner of the republic, may assert rights long lost, but never forgotten.

> Our Quebec Corresponde QUEBEC, Sept. 1, 1854.

Rumored Retirement of Papineau from Public Life-A Sketch of his Career-The Hincks Policy and Clergy Reserves

It is universally said, and without contradiction, that Papineau, ex-leader of the insurrection of 1837, is about to retire from his public esreer of about forty years' duration, and, like the Cincinnatus of popular orators, retreat to his country estate of Petit Nation, on the Ostawa, north of Montreal. The life of this man has been so interwoven with the past history and future prospects of Canada, that it is remarkable in many respects, particularly in that he achieved for himself a European reputation.

I myself, when on the other side of the Atlantic, shortly after the Canadian revolt, saw pictures and busts of Papineau, both in France and England, when it was morally impossible to obtain anything worth calling a map of Canada in either country; and I noticed that the name of the insurgent leader was correctly pronounced and eagerly mentioned by people who were not at all certain which of the British colonies the revolt he had instigated happened to be in. This alone would show him to be no ordinary man, and I think a slight historical ketch may be allowed on his retirement from the busy arena of politics.

The name of Papineau does not belong to the old titled nobility of France, but is much ressected in Canada, where the family have long een wealthy seigniors, greatly respected by the French Canadian race, and, indeed, as private persons, by their contemporaries and fellow citizens generally. Mr. Papineau's father was Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and highly loyal subject of the British crown; indeed, in the invasion of Cana la by Montgomery and Arnold, he endangered his life in success ully conveying intelligence of importance to the garrison of Queboc. The old gentleman al-

ways remained loyal to the British monarchy. but took sorely to heart a slight received from one of the governors of the colony, and was in his latter days extremely dissatisfied with the local m pagement of colonial affairs. H s son en tered the House (his age being unquestioned) at twenty, and started ust a little in advance of his father's principles. One of his first public speeches was a glowing eulogy on George the Third and the English connection; and he bore arms with credit is 1812 against the Unitbore arms with credit is 1812 against the United States, but was not long in breaking away from mederate to violent opposition, and speedily became leader of the Assembly—was finally Speaker after the death of his father; and as the remonstrance of the French Canadians failed in moving Downing street to geant their demands in full, his tone gradually changed from one of attack on official ctiques to the bold assertion of independent and anti-British principles. In fact, he justly came to denounce the home government as the head, the colonial officials only as the hands, of the system which he opposed.

cials only as the hands, of the system which he opposed.

The state of the country was one of incessant strife between the legislative and executive functions of the government; and Louis Joseph Papineau was the embodiment of the former and absolute master of the Assembly, and in point of fact sole representative of the people, for when his contemporaries ceased to be his minions they ceased to be at all. His will became law amongst his fellow members—his voice a spell which bound the masses of his fellow countrymen in rapt attention to its every modulation. Papineau was indeed as perfect a tribune of the people as Rome herself ever produced. The position which he attained was an extraordinary one—the despot of the Legislature and the proone—the despot of the Legislature and the pro-scribed of the Executive. With the air of a monarch, in the name of the Assembly, he despatched his diplomatic seemts to London. One of them, Roebuck, sat in the British Par-lument and received £1,000 a year as advo-cate for the Canadian Legislature. Lord Brougham was one of his most active corres sented abroad by accredited agents, and in-formed by secret correspondents, in his Speak-er's chair he exercised the most absolute sway From the printer of a tory journal or an obnox-ious newspaper reporter, to the first persons in the country, 10 one was free from summary the country, to one was free from summary arrest and imprisonment under the Speaker's warrent, during the sitting of the House. No document, even to the private memorandum book of the Governor, was safe from his searching inquiry, and in more than one instance he achieved the arbitrary rejection of members elected by the popular will; and numerous were the leading officials of the colony who fell before the indefatigable energy with which he pushed on invescement them improchament. pushed on impeachment upon impeachment, till his victim was at his feet. His action against the government consisted of a sys-tem of perpetual complaint and remonstrance, gular succession, worrying and teasing heavy eleepers of Downing street, after fashion of 'the widow who prevailed by portunity," till some minor abuse was the widow who prevailed by imiressed, or some victim thrown like Jonah to the whale "of the Assembly; then rallying his party with the cry of "victory" and pushing

At last the extreme verge of concession is reached; Papineau stops the supplies. For four years he blockades the Executive in vain; he rusbes into rebellion; the rebellion is crushed-but it costs John Bull ten millions of dollars. He buttons up his breeches pocket, dollars. He buttons up his breeches pocket, says he will pay no more "for rows in those colonies—better sink 'em in the sea than that," and grants responsible government. The new system had its struggles, like all new systems; but eventually it worked "Papineau-wards," and now the old commander retires from the strite, and leaves the spoil to

the camp followers.

The grounds on which Papineau's character The grounds on which Papineau's character is chicity aspersed are three. His enemies mostly impugn his personal courage; secondly, he is charged with utter recklessness of assertion, in attacking opponents; and thirdly, with an imperious and egotistical self-will. For the first, Papineau commenced his career when the whole patronage of the country was in the hands of a bureaucracy formed either of the descendants of refugee royalists from the United States, or British "red tapists" sent out from London, under aristocratic protection or Down-London, under aristocratic protection or Down-ing street influence, and when the fashion was to regard the French Canadians as a race of Helots. Under these circumstances, the man who aspired to be the liberator of the Canadian race could only be a professed man of peace, or a perfect revival of "fighting Fitzgerald;" for he would have been tempted (?) to a "hostille meeting." an office or wanted one, and his surviving three months on bonorable (?) principles would have added another to the "wonders of the world." Papineau, therefore, accommodated himself to his position; and, amidst the howls of public officials and execuations of public to his position; and, amidst the hows of public officials and executions of public offenders, deliberately refused to be sent to the next world to oblige the holders of pelf and power. The next charge is his conduct in the rebellion, certainly suspicious enough. He was charged with running away at the advance of the y suspicious enough. He was charged with running away at the advance of the troops and retreating to a place of safety; but he was the civil head of the movement—Wolfred Nelson and others its military leaders. No one accused Koseuth during his temporary popularity in America because he did not smell powder during the Hungarian revolt, and Papineau affirms that his conduct was dictated by the gallant surgeon who defeated Col. Gore and the British regular troops at St. Denis, with a loss of nearly one-fifth of their men and a field piece. For the second charge, from all the speeches of Papineau's which I have either heard or read, I should infer that far more is drawn from fact than tancy: and as for charge three, why, a man who feels that he is the soul of a popular movement and that the populace confide in him, and in him alone, will naturally assume the attitude of a dictator towards those who have to follow in his wake or remain in obscurity.

obscurity.

At the same time, it would be an error to At the same time, it would be an error to suppose that Pappincau, unassisted, would have been the troublesome and expensive subject the British monarchy has found in to be. He never wrote a line for publication or framed an act of purliament in his life, but merely dictated such matters to his myrmidons. His weapon was his tongue, and as he was never contradicted by any one who could get the est of the audience, his orations have been control cted by any one who could get the car of the audience, his orations have been sermons on political affairs, and to this hour he retains the manner and style of purpit rhetoric.
As for their merits, the style is more graceful retains the manner and style of pulpit risetoric. As for their merits, the style is more graceful than for cible, and more pompous than majestic; but his command of words is exhaustless, and his memory perfectly astonishing. He indulgs a not unfrequently in wholesale piracy, as in the instance of a French treatise on agriculture, which, it is said, took him two hours in the delivery, and which it appeared he had read over but once previous to its adoption! The virtue of his oratory, smooth and copious as it is, was simply his power of appealing to the hearts of his countrymen, probably the greatest, as it is the only truly valuable, quality et a public speaker. For his redundance of words, it is proved by the fact that he would walk about from early in the morning till late at night, perpetually holding forth from house to house, and street to street, and cemer to corner, and keep the peasantry and workmen of his race drinking in his words during the whole of his addresses. At all events, he has a hieved by far the proudest position of any man in this centry. When he commenced public life it was a disqualification for office to be a Canadian, even of the highest French families; and as for the lower orders, they used to uncover at the sight of an Englishman, and yield the pathway, in all wenthers, as, submissively as the Greek (provicus to the revolt of the Morea) was wont to give the wall to his Turkish aggressor. He has lived to see this reversed; his people, the most powerful and the most courted of any nationality in Canada, and his principles practically trumpbant. Accustomed from child-hood to comparative wealth, and covetous of a distinction which he has attained, it is scarcely strange that he should now cheerfully sing his petitical nunc dismittis, and leave the game to

younger players. It is to be feared be has

younger players. It is to be feared ac has done to just in time to avoid a fresh contest of races and a worse strife of religions.

It appears the inspector, Gen Hisaks, recently when in Upper Canada, called the people of Lower Canada "a priest-riden population." His having done so is generally believed, and has received no authoritative contradiction. Coupled with the words of Mr. Ross, Solicitor General Faut to his constituents in reference. Gereral, East, to his constituents, in reference to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, it to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, it may fairly be inferred that the misistry are determined to secularize the Reserves at any price, and that Mr Hincks, desparing of Lower Canadian support, intends throwing bimself into the arms of the "clear grits," and even to outbid Mr. Brown, of Toronto, in his claims on Protestant sympathy.

FRONT DE Bœup.

Our Havana Corresponder

HAVANA, August 31, 1854. Approaching Departure of General Pezuela -Fine Time for the Slaves-How to Know a Ship in the Trade-Negroes Landed at Trinidad from an American Ship-Admirable Working of the Spoils System-Trade Report-Rates of Freight and Exchange.

The few days preceding the departure of General Pezuela and the arrival of General Concha will be taken full advantage of by those engaged in the African trade speculations, who have vessels about arriving on the south sideseveral being now due of those fitted out in the city of New York and at ports of the United States. It has been the complaint of many American seamen, from the bark Jasper to the brig Gray Eagle, that they have been frauduantly shipped for slave voyages, &c., which I apprehend may not always be the fact. It is a very simple process to ascertain something of the intended voyage of a vessel, by the cargo aken in, the water, &c.

If there is plenty of rum, the lumber and fittings of a berth deck, an extra caboose, or cocking apparatus for more than the usual crew, and any quantity of shackles stowed away among the ballast, it is pretty good evidence that the vessel is intended for the African coast for a cargo of slaves, which items can always be ascertained before the vessel leaves a northern port, if the sailors are sober when shipped. Any one of these features would justify investigation for the ascertainment of the

I am to-day informed of the safe introduction of 625 negroes near Trividad, by an American built versel, fitted out in New York, it is said, some time in January last, and left early in February. Name and officers not given. She was to have been burnt, upless she could get to sea immediately after landing her negroes, which may have taken place. I shall not know until the next steamer arrives at Batamanao, from Cuba and Trinidad.

Cuba and Trinidad.

It is amusing—the quantity of freedom with which speech is garnished in the two days past, as to the merits of departing greatness. Mr. Pezuela is spoken of as one demented, or villian, as to the merits of departing greatness. Mr. Pezuela is spoken of as one demented, or villian, or fool, as may suit the gist, the occasion, or the speaker. It is now openly asserted that all the offices of trust and gain in the island which have been given forth under this administration, has been the job work of the under secretaries of the government, for which they have been paid by the person appointed through their influence, in proportion to the value of the place; the highest bidder for the given place having, of course, the best qualifications for the peculiar duties of the office—the first thing under the shadow and sanction of the law to fiecce the community where you are to be located. This community where you are to be located. This influence seems to be made the test of merit, in innuence seems to be made the test of merit, in some cases, under your pure government at Washington; but even such high sanction for official crime will not serve to justify the Sancho Panza" administration of Cuba. I

that many say, that as soon as the fears of excitement abate under the return of the favorite chief of Cuba, he will probably become upopular with the fighting tribe of the nation—the Catalans. That may be the case, for that branch of "the race" are not remarkable for honesty or consistency, save as their own in-

The Marquis de la Pezuela has ordered the steamer "Fernando el Catolico" to be ready for sea evening of Saturday, the 2d of September; and I am informed that he will understable take research for not mishing doubtedly take pa-sage in her, not wishing to undergo the mortification of personal de-livery of his power to another. His departure will be much more gratifying to the people than that of Canedo; and if curiosity induces any besides the officers of his military family to witness it, I fear the groans and hisses will be scorpions to his repose for the voyage. The excitement which at one moment seemed pregnant with mischief, happily terminated without any incident prejudicial to the public peace or the personal satety of the Marquis—attention being diverted at the right moment to preparations for the reception of General Concha, which will be made as magnificent as can be accomplished by the wealth and taste of our citizens.

accomplished by the wealth and taste of our citizens.

The government Gazette of yesterday gave the royal orders for relief of the present Captain General, and the appointment of General Concha in his place, "being well satisfied with the zeal and loyalty" of the first "in the discharge of his duties;" also, a few notices of foreign and Spanish intelligence. We all consider that for faithful observance of the treaties between England and Spain, for closing the trade with the coast of Africa, that Concha is a far better man than Pezuela, demonstrated by his powerful and politic action in the case of Brig. Gen. Juan de la Pavia, Governor of Matanzas, and others in like case; and very little of this iniquity was originated and consummated during his administration, the high tone and moral character of the man bring a very efficient aid in the strong administration of the law. With all his keenness of remarks and powerful paper display, General Pezuela has found no one to punish save Zulueta, whom he allowed to get away; and the charges against that person were instituted previous to his arrival by Canedo, goaded to his dury under the sharp appliances of the British consul, and only kept to it by constant watching.

The only punishments visited upon the active

The only punishments visited upon the active The only pualshments visited upon the active rights of slavery have been and are in process of being administered in the United States, aided materially by information furnished by your correspondents, by which the public officials may, if they choose, often derive advantageous intimations where to look for the purpetrators of cr.me. The arrival of a brig from River Zaza should have before this brought to your port the captain of the Julia Wister, which, as I reported to you, landed a cargo of slaves to the east of Trinidad, and was burned. The health of the troops which arrived from Perto Rico, from the injudicious orders of Gen. Pezuela, has been bad, and many have fallen victims to the dread vomito. They have been shut up in the barracks of the city, and on guard duty every forty-eight hours, which is enough to kill acclimated persons or natives.

Bu-lness continues as you are advised by last steamer, with diminished activity. Freights same, and no vossels for the little waiting to be done. Exchange nominal at rates of last advices. No transactions the past two days, of consequence.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Our Boston Correspondence. Bosron, Sept. 9, 1854.

The New Theatre-Some Account of the Crigin of the Drama in Boston-Building of the Federal Street Theatre-The Haymarket-The Tremont Theatre-Its Histery. Career, and Managers-Decline of the Drama-Mr. Shales and the No-Haired Horse-Close of the Tremont, and its Con-

version into a Temple.

Our new theatre, the Boston, will open on next Monday, Sept. 11, under the management of Thomas Barry, Esq., a gentleman most favorably known to the world, both in his professional capacity and as a citizen. Perhaps,

as there is little of interest in public affairs now going on, and as there is always something pleasing about "dramaticals," even when their history is not very gracefully written, I could not do asything better than give some account of what has been done in Boston in theatrical matters "from the beginning." To some, what I shall have to state most probably will not be new, but to others it may be say while to all, from the nature of the subject, it must present some features of interest.

The Puritanical character of New Ragiand

long had an adverse effect on the drama here. The first settlers of the country shared fully in those sentiments of abhorrence to the stage that led the English Roundheads to shut up the theatres, and to drive away the actors. The stage was looked upon, in Boston, as well as in London, as a very especial device of Satan's to secure the possession of immortal souls. Still there is such a fondness for dramatic amusements in all communities, that as far back as the last years of the seventeenth (17th) century stage plays were talked of as things likely to be introdu into Boston. But they de not seem to have been attempted until more than sixty years later. About the middle of the last century they were introduced here, and Otway's 4Ocphan" had the honor of being the first pla performed in Boston. It was acted at the coffee house on King (now State) street—a lelocality where the part of Shylock has often been played since-with great success. The performers were two young Englishmen and some Bostonians. The General Court promptly passed a law to prevent repetitions of conduct. This was in 1750, and though there were subsequently some private theatricals had, all attempts to procure the law's repeal, or to have public performances, were unavail-

or to have public performances, were unavailing, until 1775-6, when the British officess, then commanding a besieged army, performed at Faneuil Hall a piece called "The Blockade of Boston," written by Gen. Burgoyne, who was soon to figure so prominently in real tragedy. The object of the piece was to ridiculate besiegers, but the jest was soon converted into a bitter one, at the performers' expense. Other plays were acted by the officers in the same venerated buildings, one of them being "Zara." These proceedings did not tend to make the English more popular.

The shock given by the occurrence of the revolution to all received opinions had its effect on the drama. The law against dramatis entertainments was evaded, under the sanction of not a f-w of the best people of the town, and in 1792 (10th August) there was opened what was called the New Exhibition Room, which had been built by some wealthy persons. It was in what is now Hawley street, thea known as Bread alley. It was under the management of Mr. J. Harper. Monsieer Placide was of the company. There were dancing, singing, feats of activity, &c. Among the dances were the Minuet de la Cour and the Gavot, things much better known to the grandmans of our belies than to the belies themselves. I woulder they did not introduce the stately Pavon.

At first, plays were not performed, but finally

selves. I wonder they did not introduce the stately Pavon.

At first, plays were not performed, but finally they were commenced, under the name of Moral Lectures. The first was Garrick's "Lethe," which was followed by "Venice Preserved," and other standard plays. This roused the fanatics, and strenuous efforts were made to put an end-to the lectures. Gov. Hancock was at the head of the opposition. The attempts to enforce the law, which was no longer supported by opinion, were very energetic, but failed of success, the higher law prevailing. The exhibition room proved so successful that it was resolved to erest a new building, by an association of distinguished gentlemen. This edifice became quite famous as the Federal street theatre, and was opened on the 3d of February, 1794, the managers being Charles Powell and Mr. Baker. The first plays acted in it were "Gustavus Vasa" and "Modern Antiques." Among the company were Snelling Powell and his wife, who are still remembered here, Mrs. Powell surviving until the close of 1843. Performances were given on three evenings of each week, and the theatre was very-unceesful. The second season ended in the bankruptey of Mr. C. S. Powell, then sole manager. The management was then taken by Osi. J. S. Tyler, a Boston gentleman, who resigned the business before the close of the season. G. S. Powell proposed to build a new theatre, and received much encouragement. It was called the Haymarket. The two theatres were the means of causing a large assemblage of good the Haymarket. The two theatres were the means of causing a large assemblage of good actors in Boston. There was a great deal of competition and ill feeling, and the Federal street was compelled to reduce its prices. But little money was made by either house. In 1798, 2d of February, just four years after its opening, the Federal street was destroyed by fire. Mr. Cooper made his first appearance in Boston at the Haymarket, Juty 27, 1798, as Hamlet. The Federal street having been rebuilt, was opened on the 29th of October, 1798, by Mr. Hodgkinson, who had engaged a powerful company. The season was short and the management passed into the hands of Mr. G. L. Barrett, whose son George—"gentleman George"—came out in a child's part on the 14th of October, 1798. This was the commencement of a dramatic career destined to be the Haymarket. The two thes the 14th of October, 1798. This was the com-mencement of a dramatic career destined to be very long, and marked by various fortunes, but always distinguished by the display of emin-at-talent. The new theatre endured for more than half a century, and was torn down only two years since. Air. Barrett withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. C. B. Whitlock, who brought out among other povelties, "Pirarro". succeeded by Mr. C. R. Whitlock, who brought out, among other novelties, "Pizarro." Party spirit ran high, and a song in "Lock and Key, speaking of the bravery of the English sailers, gave much offence to one portion of the audience and led to rows. Mr. Whitlock falled, loeing several thousand dollars. In 1804 Meesrs. S. Powell and Harper took the theatre which was telerably successful. The Haymar ket continued to be occasionally opened during all this time, and so injured the other house.

Mr. Snelling Powell took the theatre in the autumn of 1802, and kept it for four years, preving very fortunate. John Bernard commenced acting here in the season of 1803-4. In 1806 Mr. Powell associated Bernard and Dicksen with him in the management. The Federal street had tolerable fortune after this for many years, until the erection of the Tromout, which proved too much for the old concern. Many of

years, until the erection of the Trongo Many of the mest brilliant actors of the age appeared these. Cooks. Kean, Fennell, Cooper, Macronthe most brilliant actors of the age appeared there—Cooke, Kean, Fennell, Cooper, Macrondy, J. W. Wallack, Booth, Forrest and others. During the twenty years following 1806, there also appeared Kilner, Finn, Incledon, Matthews, Clara Fisher, the Hamblins, Brown, the Pelbys, Thayer, Faulkner, Bray, and many more. The stock company was always good. The Powells, Bernard and Dickson were alone sufficient to make a good theatre. Snelling Powell died sith of April, 1821. His character stands high in all respects. It was at the Federal street that the famous Kean riots took place—and very foolish as well as brutal affairs they were. There were various actors of eminence concerned

foolish as well as brutal affairs they were. There were various actors of eminence concerned in the management of the house during its last years.—Kilner, Clarke, Duff, Finn and Mra. Cowell being of the number.

The Haymarkot theatre was demolished in 1823, but its place was taken by the city theatre, as the amphitheatre at the Washington Garden was called. "Tom and Jerry" was brought out there originally in Boston, at the close of 1823, with Finn as Logic and Barrett as Corinthian Tom. There was much good acting at the City, as there also had been at the Haymarket. "The Cataract of the Gauges," wolch was a great affair in its day, was brought out there.

The idea of having a new theatre seems to have grown out of the Kean riots, and was developed by some difficulties which Mr. Petby had with Mesera Kilner and Funn, then managers of the Federal street. A company was formed early in 1827, and subsequently incor-porated as "stockholders of the Tremont the-atre." The company embraced some of the "first men" of the city. The corner stone of the new house was laid on the 4th of July, 1827.